



Report of the University Librarian

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA



1972-1973

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

REPORT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN
TO THE
PRESIDENT

*For the period
April 1, 1972 to March 31, 1973*

Edmonton, The University of Alberta, 1973



Miss L. Leversedge who retired after 27 years service, speaking to Dr. W. Johns formerly the University President.

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APERÇU

The Library added 128,244 accessioned volumes, 30,344 government documents, 21,644 items of micromaterial, and approximately 5,000 assorted audio-visual pieces.

The Library holdings are as follows: 1,389,518 accessioned volumes, 398,642 government documents, 37,836 reels of microfilm, 429,663 microfiche and microcards, and 17,111 periodical subscriptions.

The Library circulated externally 965,204 books, while a similar number were used within the library system.

The Library Administration continued to plan the physical move to the new Rutherford Library and also the library organizational pattern to be followed after the completion of the move.

The Systems Planning and Development Department, in collaboration with the Technical Services departments, brought to fruition the order and cataloguing automation projects.

The Periodicals Department produced its first computerized periodicals list.

INTRODUCTION

In the boisterous Sixties the Library shared the stimulation and the stress of the constant expansion of the University. The Library's stated objective in 1965 was to increase holdings six-fold by the mid-seventies, but the attainment will be less than four-fold. Nonetheless this institution at present has a strong research collection of a respectable size, and with probably less obsolescent material than libraries whose collections are older. The danger in the immediate future is that the Library may not receive the financial support necessary to maintain a purposeful collection relevant to the technological and social changes occurring in our modern world.

With retrenchment the order of the day the Librarian and Library Committee were gratified that during discussions of the coming year's budget the academic community gave support to efforts to maintain the Library's purchasing power at the 1972-73 level. The consequence of this stand was that the Library was not subjected to the percentage reduction enforced on most University departments for the 1973/74 budget year.

The contribution of the Library as a resource centre outside the bailiwick of the University is not generally known. With our open stack system and easy ingress, a trickle of professional and business people enter campus libraries to conduct research on their own. Librarians of business libraries are given borrowing privileges so that they may supplement the research potential of their own collections. Contractual arrangements have been entered into with two professional

bodies to supply reference services at minimal rates, while a third professional organization uses our collection gratis. The Medical Sciences Library sends books and periodicals to city hospital libraries for the use of their medical staffs. The faculty of two post-secondary educational institutions in the city, and three others in Northern Alberta, are given access to our resources through their libraries. In any discussion of financial support for the University the dependence of provincial government agencies on the University library should be appreciated; members of governmental departments, boards, committees, and the legislators themselves, are dependent on our collection in the research needed to resolve the complex problems of modern government.

ADMINISTRATION

For the Library Administration the year was one of adjustment to the new reality of student enrolment now balancing precariously on a ledge, instead of climbing upward to the dizzy heights of earlier predictions. For administrative staff in the library system, the greatest difficulty has been to change their thinking from concern in our operation with dynamics to that of a static situation.

The administration reviewed library operations to introduce economies. Some staff reductions were made but the administration attempted to minimize the inconvenience to users. A few years ago borrowers were insistent in their demands for ever greater service; last term they accepted some reduction of hours, particularly in the more specialized libraries, without protest. In July, 1972 the Library Committee approved the closing of the Engineering and Physical Education Reading Rooms, two small operations which were not economically viable. The closure of the Engineering Library enabled the Periodicals Department to cancel nearly \$6,000 worth of duplicate subscriptions, and to save the binding costs thereof; also in the economies were the salaries of staff to operate the reading rooms.

The prospect of the move in the summer of 1973 of some of the Library collections into the new Rutherford II dominated much of administrative planning. On two occasions criticism, once from within the Library, and once from without, forced reviews of the future division of the collection; policies with long-term implications warrant careful if time-consuming reexamination before implementation; the conclusion each time was that the original decision was the best within the given parameters. The Rutherford II Library will house the Humanities and Social Sciences collections, while Rutherford I, across the galleria, will contain the Periodicals Reading Room. The Undergraduate Library and the Government Documents collection will vacate Rutherford I for relocation in the Cameron Library.

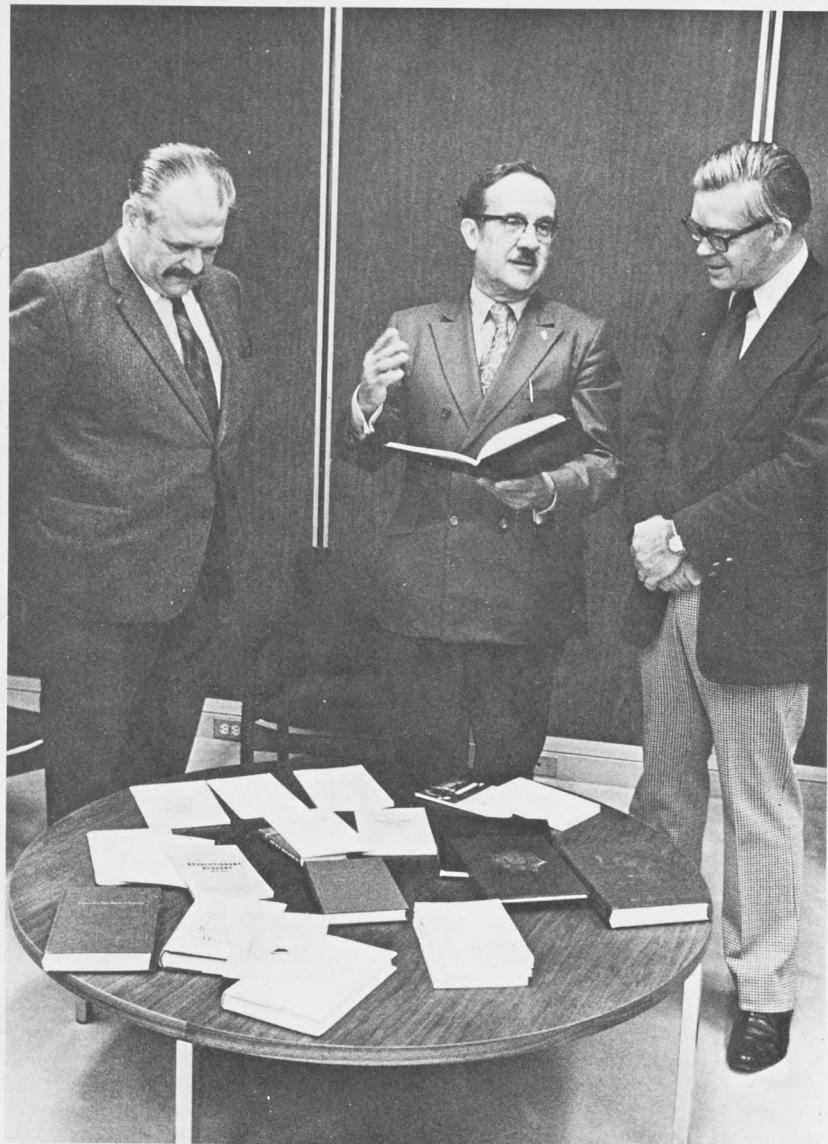
In space planning on campus, recently-erected building complexes which a few short months ago were regarded as first phases, now appear to be terminal constructions. The Library Administration, the Medical Librarian, and a Medical Faculty committee have considered means of finding space for the Medical Sciences Library south of 87th Avenue, but with the evaporation of plans for the Hospital Centre Building the library is likely to remain in Cameron for some years to come. Earlier proposals for a separate Engineering Library have disappeared along with the prospect of further funding for new campus buildings.

Returning to the planning for the move to Rutherford II, the most significant development of the year has been a major reorganization of the administrative pattern of the Library, to go into effect on July 1, 1973. Heretofore the Undergraduate Library in Rutherford, and the Selections, Reference and Special Collections Departments in the Cameron Library have tended to operate separately. The new organization envisages a Co-ordinator of the Humanities and Social Sciences Library departments, who, in addition to having the above heads reporting to him, will have those of the Government Publications, Micromaterials, Interlibrary Loans, and Reserve Reading Room sections reporting directly as well. In order to lessen an otherwise impossible span of control, and more important, to give all professional librarians an opportunity for involvement in decision making, three administrative committees are to be organized for the Humanities and Social Sciences Library Service. Control will be exercised by the Activities Co-ordinating Committee. Under it will be two other committees, the Reference Activities Committee and the Collection Activities Committee. The intention is to encourage greater integration in what have tended to become disparate services, to co-opt more library staff for the book-selecting process, to make possible the better daily placement of staff in a time of diminishing budgets, and to democratize the managerial process.

The subject libraries, Education, Law, General Sciences, and Medical Sciences will also have a Co-ordinator while the Library's administrative group will be expanded to seven persons.

During the reporting year the GFC Library Committee, under the new chairman, Dr. John Foster, met 15 times. The value of his advice, and that of the members of the committee, on library policy is gratefully acknowledged.

During previous year, 1971-72, a policy decision had been taken which in the summer of 1972 caused an eruption of protests from faculty. On April 13, 1971 the Graduate Students' Association passed three motions concerning library use and particularly as it applied to faculty users: (a) that all periodicals be removed from general circulation; (b) that means be investigated of preventing faculty from keeping



Presentation of Hungarian Books. Mr. Peter Noel, Dr. Eugene Szekely and Mr. Bruce Peel.

books out indefinitely; (c) that faculty who were delinquent in the return of books be fined and that the University be empowered to deduct such amounts from salaries. Earlier the Library had circulated 1,730 questionnaires to faculty on the borrowing regulations and a majority of the 44% returns seemed to favor shorter borrowing periods and the enforcement of penalties on delinquents.

On the basis of this evidence, the Library Committee drafted new borrowing regulations restricting the circulation of periodicals to overnight, and limiting faculty to a loan period of one month, with borrowing privileges suspended for non-return of library materials. These Regulations were promulgated during the summer of 1972 to go into effect in September but such was the outcry that after a public hearing the Library Committee rescinded the new regulations.

At a meeting of General Faculties Council in the spring of 1973 graduate student members attacked the principle of the withholding of transcripts for unpaid fines by the Library and Parking authorities. It was gratifying to have other student spokesmen defend the fines system. Subsequently, at the request of the Graduate Students' Association, the Library made a study of book returns and found that only a small percentage remained overdue for more than ten days.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

For a decade and a half each year's intake of books was substantially above that of the previous year, reaching its peak in 1970-71 with nearly 145,000 volumes. For two successive years the number of accessioned volumes has declined, in the review year it is 128,244.

The accessions in the past quinquennial were as follows:

Year	Accession
1968-69	118,582
1969-70	136,543
1970-71	144,976
1971-72	139,116
1972-73	128,244

In 1972-73, in addition to the 128,244 bound volumes, the Library added to its micromaterials collection 21,641 items, to its documents collection 30,344 items, and to its audio-visual collections no less than 5,000 items of assorted types. The Library is a subscriber to 17,111 periodicals and newspapers. The expenditure for this material (and for its binding) was \$2,004,845.58.

The number of accessioned volumes in the Library now stands at 1,389,518.

The Committee on Collection Development spent its initial year in formulating the methodology designed to tackle its basic problems. These were as follows: (1) How to make an equitable and meaningful distribution of book funds, (2) How to assist teaching and library departments in defining basic needs and priorities in their programmes, (3) How to enable a more orderly and controlled development of the collection to take place.

Mr. Olin Murray, the chairman of the committee, writes: "With reference to specific achievements, the committee has been successful in developing procedures for regularizing the submission of requests for additional funds for developmental purposes, and concomitantly, some progress has been made in achieving an operational distinction, for funding purposes, between the categories of 'current maintenance' and 'development'. The Library now has the capability of extracting from the accounting records hard data with which to evaluate the expenditures incurred by individual teaching and library departments, thereby providing a valuable tool for budgetary and control purposes. Considerable progress has been made in establishing a comprehensive profile of the purchasing programmes required of the Library, with respect to current publications. The faculty have been made aware of the assistance which the Library can offer in defining and filling their needs in terms of its resource capabilities. In the context of the Library Resource Priorities Survey, links have been established between individual staff members of the Library and the representatives of the teaching departments. It is tentative as yet, but nevertheless potentially effective. The budget requests submitted to the GFC Library Committee for the fiscal year 1973/74 contain a quantity of factual data, both historical and projected, such as has never been available before, the great majority of which has been compiled by members of the committee, in the interests of securing objective rather than subjective judgments on the question of book allocations. For the future, there are a number of matters to which the committee must devote attention. Firstly, the committee will have to strengthen the existing structures for library-teaching department liaison.

We also feel that some progress has been made in establishing the potential of an organizational and functional groundwork for library collection development co-ordination. This prospect arises from the current provision that all funds for internal library allocations are awarded explicitly to the Library Administration, which must then take full responsibility for awarding internal allocations. This procedure could make use of the recommendations of our committee to ensure maximum use of available funds in terms of a relative priority of developmental goals, and in terms of the competence of the available staff to carry them out. It is our hope that by this means a degree of

flexibility in the management of internal library book funds may be introduced, inspiring better documentation, planning, and system-wide co-ordination. It is our contention that if "co-ordination of collection development" is a genuine objective, then there is no more crucial instrument to stimulate co-ordination than the methods and criteria by which funds are dispensed.

Further to the survey, much still remains to be done in profiling the collection development needs of teaching departments. Even in the case of those departments which have made a full and detailed return, it is still not certain that we have obtained a complete and accurate description of their requirements. The results received must be compared with the course descriptions outlined in the University *Calendar*, and any discrepancies accounted for."

DONORS

The Library is again indebted to many donors, private and public, for their presentations.

On February 19, 1973, the quincentennial of the birth of the great Polish astronomer, Nicolaus Copernicus, the Canadian Polish Congress, Alberta Branch, presented a further 400 books on Polish culture and history. Special mention must be given to Colonel Tadeusz Walkowski, who in 1955 toured the library stacks with the Librarian and found scarcely a book on Poland, a challenge to which over the years he has responded by collecting many books under the auspices of the Congress.

On April 28, 1973 the Friends of the University presented books as memorials to the contribution made to the University by 20 professors emeriti of long service and Miss Lilian Leversedge of the University Library staff.

The professors honored were: Herbert Thomas Coutts (Education); Robert Macdonald Hardy (Engineering); Arthur Gilbert McCalla (Graduate Studies and Research); Leonard Eustace Gads (Engineering); Walter Raymond Salt (Anatomy); Herbert Bruce Collier (Pathology); Karlis Adolfs Lesins (Genetics); Jules Tuba (Biochemistry); Harry Theodore Sparby (Education); Thomas Blench (Civil Engineering); Ewald Oscar Lilge (Mining and Metallurgy); Harold Johnston Brodie (Botany); the late James Howden Whyte (Botany); Robert George Hall Cormack (Botany); Leroy Peter Vernon Johnson (Genetics); Wilfred Pilkington (Education); John William Gilles (Education); Hector Robinson McLean (Dentistry); Duncan Russell Stewart (Dentistry); Henry Francis Joseph Lowig (Mathematics); John Watt MacGregor (Medicine).

On July 8, 1972, the crash of an airplane into a mountain-side at Chetwynd, B.C., caused the death of six men. Among them was Dr. Gordon D. Morrison, a structural engineer and former olympic ski contestant. Dr. Morrison's special area of expertise was coal mining technology. His widow, Mary, arranged for the establishment of a library on coal science to be developed in memory of her husband. This memorial collection is currently in the organizational stage.

The Library appreciates the continued support of the Alumni Association of the University which during the year donated \$4,959. The sum is being used to establish a fund for special purchases.

A detailed list of donors is given in Appendix 4.

USE OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

Reflecting the decrease in student enrolment, the external circulation of books has shown a downward trend, but at a slower rate than enrolment. A year ago the percentage decrease in book use was .7%, this year 2%, or 24,390 volumes. The external circulation was 965,204 books. While the Library no longer collects statistics on internal use, previous records over many years indicate that it about equals the external use. While the total use of books was down, in three library service areas the external circulation showed surprising increases: General Sciences 20%; Curriculum Laboratory, Education Library, 40.3%; Rutherford Reserve Reading Room, 41.7%.

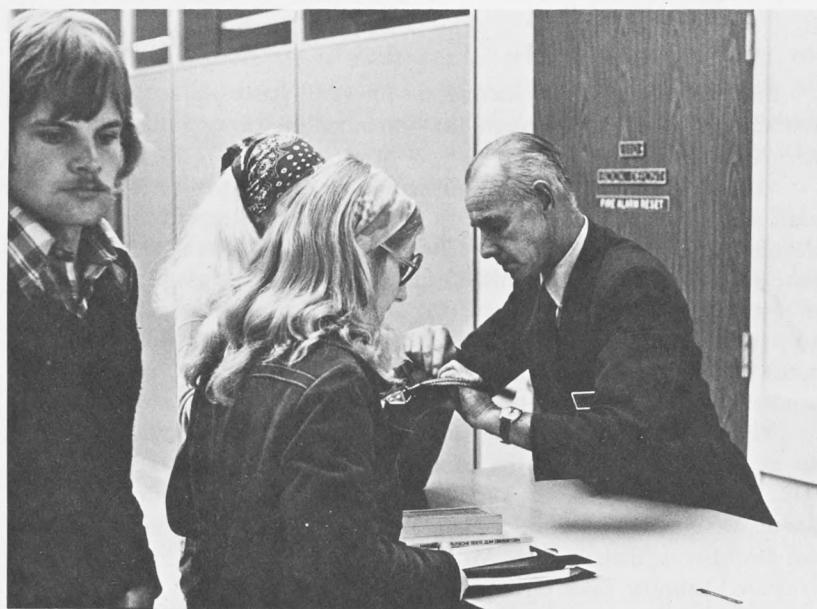
For the first time in its history the University held a pre-Summer School session between May 1 and June 15. As the enrolment was only a few hundred students, it did not appreciably affect the normal quiet of the summer period in the Library. Even Summer School did not appear to place as much pressure on library service points as formerly.

The Library conducted a study of the return of books on loan at the request of the Graduate Students' Association. The study was based on nearly half a million loan transactions, or 491,580 to be precise, borrowed during the Winter Session. Of these loans, 382,795, or 78%, were returned on or before the date due. On the first day overdue, 39,370 more, or another 8%, came back to the Library; on the second day, 16,609, or 3.4%; on the third day, 9,748, or 2%. Thus, within three days of being overdue 91% of books were returned. Books still overdue were returned daily in decreasing numbers so that by the end of the tenth day all but 4% were back in the Library. The final percentage relates to books; since one borrower might retain several books, the number of users paying substantial fines is probably between 1% and 2%.

The Library's growing collection of research materials on microfilm was used internally by 4,586 readers, a slight increase. The Government Documents Reading Room showed a sharp decline in external circulation in consequence of a policy which restricts Statistics Canada publications to that area.

For the second year in succession the number of requests for material to be borrowed from other research libraries by our Interlibrary Loan Department decreased, this year by 3.5%. Two years ago the number of interlibrary loan requests was 11% higher. This decrease in demand is related to the decline in graduate enrolment, and also to the growing research strength of our library collections. That our library collection is now at research strength is supported by the 12.9% increase in the number of requests from other universities and research institutions. Of these outside requests 48% come from libraries in the three Prairie Provinces.

Photocopying Services surpassed even last year's impressive figure by producing 546,467 copies, an increase of 62,040. Demands for this type of service has steadily increased over the years. The Library no longer has the responsibility for the maintenance of the fourteen coin photocopy machines in the library system nor for the collecting of revenue. Over an eight month period they produced 913,719 copies.



Mr. A. Lyon at the check point. This is an important aspect of good public relations.

STAFF

At the end of the reporting year Miss Lilian Leversedge, who joined the staff in 1946, took early retirement. First as head of the Order Department, and in recent years as head of the Selections Department, she had had involvement in selecting or ordering all but the first hundred thousand volumes in our collection. Many well-deserved tributes were paid to her.

Other resignations were as follows: Mrs. Laura Angiuli, Mr. Grant Birks, Mrs. Marilyn Bowen, Mrs. Elizabeth Bright, Mrs. Suzanne Deyell, Miss Marion Hyslop, Mr. Joseph Lloyd-Jones, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyons, and Mr. Brian McMullin. The following appointments were made to the professional staff: Mrs Doris Daehn, Mrs. Sylvia Evans, Mr. Duncan Gray, Mr. Walter Sylvester, Miss Patricia Smith, and Mr. Michael Storozuk. The Library reduced its professional positions by two to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$, and its support staff positions by 15 to 285. These reductions demonstrate a sincere effort by the Library Administration to introduce economies with as little reduction of service to users as is possible.

A matter of concern at a time of little growth in library budgets is the shifting ratio between the Library's book funds and salaries. The increase will be most dramatic in the coming fiscal year.

1969-70	1 :: 1.16
1970-71	1 :: 1.29
1971-72	1 :: 1.40
1972-73	1 :: 1.42
1973-74	1 :: 1.87

Book funds must be increased, or staff costs reduced either by reducing services, or through the introduction of automation, if the earlier ratio is to be restored.

As in former years a fair representation of our professional library staff was in attendance at library conferences to keep abreast of new developments in the fields of scholarship, books, libraries, and automation. The Library Administration attended meetings of the Council of Prairie University Libraries, the Association of Research Libraries (American) and the Canadian Association of Research Libraries. The most promising developments in library co-operation have been in studies initiated by the National Library of Canada.

At the risk of overlooking the contribution of other staff members to external associations, the Librarian would mention the following: Mr. John Plant's blanket order agreement between a library and its agent was printed as a model by Blackwells in England in a brochure for world-wide distribution. Mr. Seno Laskowski was a member of the National Library Task Group on Cataloguing Standards. Mr. L. E. S. Gutteridge has enhanced the prestige of this University through his contribution to the work of the University Press.

And finally, in this section on staff the Librarian expresses his appreciation for their contribution to the successful operation of the Library to the many loyal and dedicated staff members.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

The library had representatives at 13 different conferences in various countries including such far distances as Yugoslavia and Australia. Eighteen librarians attended the Canadian Library Association and six the American Library Association conferences.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Mr. Rod Banks submits the following report. "This department has responsibility for support staff, personnel work, supplies, furnishings, and the mail room. In Personnel the job evaluation of all support staff positions continued and hopefully will be completed by mid-1973. This office is now giving more attention to training programmes for support staff. A successful series of seminars for supervisory staff or persons interested in supervision problems was conducted in the autumn. As reported elsewhere the number of resignations of support staff decreased for the second year in succession.

In the Accounting Department there were no major changes and the work load remained comparable to 1971-72. Further computerization is anticipated in the coming year.

The supplies operation was organized with a faster response to requests from Library departments and a more efficient method of stock control. The work of the Shipping and Receiving section increased substantially, mostly because Central Stores has decided not to warehouse items used exclusively by the Library.

The position of senior mail clerk is now effectively filled by Mr. Roy Armitage. The volume of mail increased enormously during the year with incoming mail up by 1,975 bags over the previous year. In outgoing mail the volume also increased, a factor being the increasing number of books this Library is sending to other libraries."

SYSTEMS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Mr. Walter Sylvester, the new head of the Systems Planning and Development Department, assumed his duties on December 1, 1972; thus his personal experience with the reporting year was limited to the last five months.

Almost the entire effort of the department concentrated on bringing developmental projects to fruition. The new automated cataloguing

system hopefully will be ready to commence production on June 1, while the automated acquisitions system will be ready to run in parallel with the existing system by September. At the time of writing, the periodicals holdings system was in the final stages of programming and testing, with the first computer-produced periodicals list anticipated early in June. The Cataloguing Department recently implemented the "fast cataloguing system" which allows books to be placed in circulation on an interim basis prior to receipt of Library of Congress cataloguing data. And finally, the automated book circulation system was generally improved and upgraded; its capability is limited not by the programmes but by the hardware.

Late in the year, on Mr. Silvester's initiative, a steering committee was established to plan the future design activities of the department. Mr. Silvester and a representative of the University's Computing Services Department are a task force of two to study all aspects of magnetic tapes on campus. The problems of jurisdiction, purchase, storage, and servicing are of increasing concern to the Library.

SELECTIONS DEPARTMENT

In submitting a last report before retirement, Miss Lilian Leversedge reviews the work of the Selection Department from its establishment as the Collections Department in 1965. The department was intended originally to have a large corps of subject specialists, but was not able to recruit specialists to cover all the broad areas in the spectrum of knowledge. The department's achievements with a limited work force may be catalogued as follows: (1) Acceptance by teaching departments in Humanities and Social Sciences of the help the Library can give in collection development to support teaching programmes; (2) Much gap-filling in series, proceedings, periodical holdings, the checking of which takes time and expertise; (3) Use of expert knowledge in appraising books received on blanket order; (4) Preparation of more than fifty bibliographies (as buying guides) varying from the work of one author to exhaustive surveys of holdings and desiderata in a wide subject area, as for instance, Southeast Asia studies; (5) Advice and assistance to teaching departments and the Library Committee on major purchases of collections and special offers; (6) Last, but not least, significant improvement in the comprehensiveness and balance of our collections in some subject areas, as for example, French-Canadian studies.

Dr. Celestin Suchowersky is an active member of the Interdepartmental Committee on Soviet and East European Studies. With support staff assistance in the past year, he has checked the Library's holdings of individual Russian authors from the early period through the 18th

century, and has informed the Slavonic Department of gaps in the period 1800-1870. At the end of the year he had committed \$4,000.00 to filling in gaps in runs of East European periodicals.

Mr. Keith Wikeley is responsible for supervising the German blanket orders, and works with the Departments of Germanic Languages and Comparative Literature and Linguistics. He is also engaged in the selection of Italian literature, and in this connection has prepared two substantial bibliographical checklists.

Mr. Gilbert Delplanque's prime area of responsibility is in building the Library's French-Canadian collection which he estimates as now approaching 18,000 volumes. About 1,700 volumes were added during the year. Among items acquired were approximately 60 theses, mostly in the literary field. This is important since criticism of French-Canadian literature in printed form is scarce.

BOOK ORDER DEPARTMENT

Mr. David Emery, Book Order Librarian, reports that for the first time the Library has been able to analyze its book fund expenditures in terms of selected categories of materials purchased, and that will allow better budget control and collection planning.

The total book fund allocations amounted to \$1,806,719.24 distributed as follows:

Regular orders	—	1,161,341.32	(64%)
Periodical back orders	—	389,390.92	(22%)
Blanket orders	—	142,280.00	(8%)
Standing orders	—	113,707.00	(6%)

A table provided by Mr. Emery covering the past five years showed that this division of funds had held to within four percentage points throughout. At the end of the year 491,490.16 or 27% of the total book fund was committed, but not expended.

Computer programmes have been written which permit the analysis of the periodic performance of each book fund in terms of the amounts expended on various categories of material. One of the most interesting facts to emerge was that the total expenditure was almost equally divided between current (50%) and out-of-print and reprint (49%) publications.

The Bibliographical Section checked a total of 66,589 titles, a decrease of 3,000 from the previous year. Of these 47,759 were ordered and 18,830 rejected. This latter figure of requisition rejections represents an increase of 2% to 29.4% over the previous year and indicates a greater anticipation on the part of the Library of faculty book requirements.

The average number of book orders despatched per month was 3,959, a decline from the 4,574 of the previous year. As a counterbalance to the decline in orders, the number of volumes received per month rose to 9,144 as compared with 8,228 in 1971-72. This was due principally to the acquisition of two extensive collections of war poetry and French literature. Charting monthly book orders and monthly book receipts in two columnar tables, Mr. Emery demonstrates that the peak of the one operation corresponds with the trough of the other.

In addition to the titles received by purchase and gift, the department continued to make inroads upon the backlog of collections held in storage. The following collections were reduced as indicated: Leseverein collection (594 v.); Powers (51 v.); Salzburg (494 v.); Woods (2,387 v.). This progress was offset by the following collections added to the backlog: broadcasting, radio, and television (250 v.); war poetry (1,400 v.); French literature (6,300 v.).

A considerable number of new standing orders were originated as a consequence of the decision of Richard Abel and Company to eliminate series publications from their blanket order programme. This made it necessary for the Order Department to institute an individual continuation order for each series. The department took the opportunity to alert all interested Library and teaching departments to the problem which had arisen, and to encourage them to delete any series which did not warrant a regular continuation.



Prof. K. Klawe on the occasion of the presentation of Polish books in honour of the 500th anniversary of Copernicus.

The Library's blanket order plans remained under review, and with the intention of obtaining the best available service and the maximum benefits, several adjustments were made during the year. The major change instituted was with respect to the procedures for obtaining current publications of USA trade and university presses. When Richard Abel and Company introduced a new pricing policy which incorporated the concept of a handling charge, the Library transferred the blanket orders to Messrs. Coutts of Niagara Falls, Ontario. The procedure with this company calls for the Standing and Blanket Orders Librarian to make a selection of titles from *Publishers' Weekly*, a marked copy of which is sent to the supplier, thereby indicating to him those titles our Library requires, and also providing the Order Department with a record of the titles the Library has requested and those we have chosen to reject for the present.

The Library received 20,134 volumes on blanket orders, an increase of 1,618. Of standing orders the department was in receipt of 9,423 volumes, 3,978 microcards, 43,679 microfiche, and 206 microfilm.

OUT OF PRINT SECTION

Mr. L. E. S. Gutteridge in the search for elusive desiderata obtained 5,278 individual items. In addition, this operation, as it involves close contact with booksellers in several countries, pays a premium in that our library is offered many desirable acquisitions because dealers are familiar with the Library's topical interests. With the tight budget situation on campus some teaching departments have drastically weeded their desiderata lists.

CATALOGUING DEPARTMENT

Mr. Seno Laskowski reports that his department accessioned 103,-454 volumes, catalogued 55,964 titles in 91,996 volumes, and 9,112 micromaterials items. The department typed 666,595 cards, filing 328,625 of these in the Union Catalogue. In addition, as explained below, the department produced approximately 500,000 subject guide cards for the catalogue, and filed 350,000 of them in the Union Catalogue.

The decline in the number of titles catalogued and volumes processed was attributable to the reduction of senior staff by resignation and by budgetary reductions, also the involvement of cataloguers and their assistants in the filing of guide cards in the Union Catalogue.

The major special project of 1972 was the duplication of the author/title section of the Union Catalogue for the Rutherford II



In the stacks.

Library. West Canadian Graphics was given the contract to microfilm and duplicate the cards. At the same time as microfilming of the catalogue began, the department started to prepare duplicate cards for the new catalogue. For reasons of economy it was decided not to duplicate the subject catalogue, but to move it to Rutherford II. The catalogue on the main floor of the Cameron Library will be without a subject catalogue; but the other collections in the building, namely the Undergraduate, General Sciences, and Medical Sciences Libraries have their own catalogues.

The ticked tracing project took much longer to complete than anticipated, and was only completed by a crash programme. The project converted the subject card catalogue to the guide card ticked tracing method. The project has been completed except for the filing of branch library cards.

After much discussion the decision was taken early in 1972 to brief-classify micromaterials, with the exception of microcards. After a period of full classification for micromaterials, the Library for two years had used an arrangement by form, then sub-arranged by accession number. Under the brief-classification system the Library uses the first alphabetical letters of LC, plus a form and accession number. This makes it possible to interfile or intershelve the fully classified with the briefly classified material.

A project begun toward the close of the reporting year was "fast-cataloguing". The purpose of this scheme is to give a new book a loose class number in order that it can quickly be put into circulation while waiting for Library of Congress catalogue information, which lags behind our acquisition for many books by from one to twelve months. Meantime, users have had the benefit of the book.

PERIODICALS DEPARTMENT

On the eve of a new library organization in which the Periodicals Department will be partitioned between Reference, Orders, and Cataloguing, Mr. Eugene Olson in his last report reviews the achievements of the department in its twelve-year existence. In 1961 the Library received 3,555 current titles; today it receives 15,818, and at the time of writing had 1,293 more titles on order. In the past eleven years over \$2,218,300. has been expended on back files of periodicals. In the past ten years the Library has added the following non-current periodical materials: 181,270 bound volumes, 20,004 microfilm reels, 9,884 microfiche, 10,435 microcards and 647 microprints.

A count was made of physical items received by the current subscriptions check-in unit. The tally of 178,003 consisted largely of 128,312 regular periodical issues and 34,608 newspaper issues.

Arrangements were made to acquire 2,743 additional periodicals. Broken down by method of acquisition, the total was composed of:

1,423 titles	— subscription purchases
406 titles	— free subscriptions
195 titles	— exchange agreements
719	— recorded as companion titles.

The total number of periodical titles received is now 17,111.

The cataloguing unit found that in current subscriptions one out of eighty active titles changed its title significantly enough to warrant a new set of catalogue cards. During the same period one in 35 subscription titles ceased publication and this necessitated the closing off of its catalogue record. Even if no new subscriptions were placed, there would be a continuing record maintenance requirement in the periodical collection.

The back-order section spent quite some time attempting to improve its operations. In particular, wide search patterns have been developed for out-of-print materials, better relations with our dealers were worked out, and with more prompt action the section experienced better results in purchasing advertised material. The section obtained 2,936 bound volumes, 4,027 unbound volumes, and 8,859 single issues. Generally speaking, the letter-press back runs acquired were not extensive or costly but they were more difficult to acquire than formerly. As was observed in the 1971-72 Report the trend is toward acquiring early periodical files in microform. This year the Library acquired 5,269 microform reels, 2,116 microfiche, and 253 microcards, in 208 titles. Expenditure and encumbrances for back files came to \$404,690.

The cataloguing unit established 1,975 new permanent title records for the catalogue. They added 23,353 bound volumes to the collection of which 17,380 were received from the bindery. The unit also processed 6,139 reels of microfilm, 2,216 microcards, and 4,626 microfiche. A consequence of the card-by-card review of the periodicals holdings record by the staff, while they were engaged in encoding data for the machine-readable periodicals holdings list, was a large number of errors and omissions noted. This resulted in a three-fold increase in recataloguing.

A unit under the direction of Mrs. Margot McBurney, who had been seconded to the task, was engaged all year in encoding and editing the data for a periodicals holding record. This will be produced by computer as a book catalogue of the periodicals held in the library system. This has involved reading and transcribing 60 drawers containing an estimated 70,000 records. At the same time as this data collecting was proceeding, long-lost mistakes in the records were identified and corrected.

BINDERY PREPARATION UNIT

In the year covered by Mr. Alan Rankin's report the binding fund was reduced by \$7,000 to \$150,000, and consequently the number of volumes bound was decreased by 1.46% to 34,935. Of these the most notable drop was in periodicals. Permbinds almost doubled. In addition 3,120 pamphlets were "Speedie" bound.

CIRCULATION SERVICES

The centralized automated circulation service is operated in the Cameron, Education, and Rutherford Undergraduate Libraries and covers 96% of all books circulated in the library system. As described earlier in the Report, and as detailed statistically later in an appendix, circulation in three specialized areas increased substantially, but the overall circulation decreased by 2%, paralleling the 2.7% decrease in the enrolment of full-time students.

Miss Norma Freifield, Co-ordinator of Circulation Services, is happier with decreases in two other areas of the service, namely the number of recall notices it was necessary to generate, and the appeals by students against fines. The recall notices mailed dropped by over 6,000 to 49,249, a decrease of 11%. Likewise the number of fines which were appealed dropped by 797 to 1,146, or 41%. This last may be related to the centralization of circulation control, with its uniform standard of records and consistency in the application of rules.

If in the department the year seemed unspectacular, nevertheless a number of improvements in routines and technical changes were implemented. However, the queues of borrowers before the circulation desks in Cameron and Education at certain peak hours remained a problem of which the components were known but the solution remained elusive. Contributing to the bottlenecks were staff absences and breakdowns of IBM terminals. In the Education Library the queueing was usually worst between 4:30 and 5:30 p.m. during Student Teaching weeks when there was a heavy run on curriculum materials for classroom lessons in public schools. Staffing for short abrupt peaks in service loads is difficult to arrange and expensive.

In the Cameron circulation unit a new system of book discharging has been introduced. It is faster, thus releasing records staff to give more assistance to the public at the front desk. Books discharged one day in Cameron Library are likely to be back on the shelves by noon the next day, whilst in the Education Library books returned are reshelfed within four hours.

The name and address file has been weeded and corrected so as to form a genuine control file.

The Library checkpoint and patrol services continue to function well. The courtesy exercised while examining briefcases has been a continuing contribution to the maintenance of good public relations with students.

HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

The Reference Department staff were responsible for offering service at four points, the Reference Desk, the Union Catalogue Information, the Micromaterials, and Documents areas. Mrs. Olga Anderson, Reference Librarian, reports that a total of 43,718 questions were posed at these four points. The number of questions answered at the main Reference Desk was 22,038, an increase of 4%. By percentage the categories were as follows: 66% quick reference or directional; 15.9% instructional in indexes, bibliographies, etc.; 3.7% long reference questions involving searching several reference sources. Of the questions received, 15.3% were submitted by telephone.

The Union Catalogue Information Desk was serviced part of each day, and answered 12,065 queries, a drop of 6%. The librarian on duty answered an average of 14 questions per hour, or one every four minutes.

The Reference staff continued to participate actively in library lectures and tours. Of the 145 of these, nearly three-quarters were in connection with freshman orientation, the other quarter with bibliographical lectures and seminars to senior students. In connection with the freshman level, Mr. C. D. Sharplin devoted considerable time to the preparation of an effective freshman orientation film.

In addition to the above lectures, the Reference staff gave a series on library skills to freshman English classes. The staff again offered daily lectures during the first week in November in the Student Union Theatre on how to research a term paper. Though the total attendance was only 104, the participants were most appreciative.

Members of the department prepared six subject checklists and bibliographies during the year as well as four orientation handouts.

Documents Reading Room

A total of 30,444 government documents were received of which 21,502 were added to the Documents collection, 5,699 directed to subject collections and 3,134 discarded. The present Documents collection contains 218,600 items. Micromaterials added to the collection included 4,242 microfiche, 99 reels of microfilm and 273,507 microprint.

Dr. Wasyl Hyrak describes the patrons of the documents collection as chiefly members of the teaching staff and senior students. In the spring of 1973 the collection was used by a number of working groups from the provincial government who used mostly international organizations material.

The following tabulation illustrates the percentage of use of the publications of the various government bodies:

Canadian Federal	52.2%
Canadian Provincial	15.8%
Canadian Municipal	4.8%
United Nations	9.2%
United States	5.4%
Foreign countries	4.6%
International organizations	3.3%
Business reports	2.4%
Great Britain	2.2%

Interlibrary Loan Section

Earlier in this report the trends in the Interlibrary Loan operation in terms of percentages was discussed. Mrs. Betty Schwob states that 406 staff and 519 graduate students on campus submitted 6,532 requests for material for which our Interlibrary Loan Department was able to satisfy 4,935, or 77%. Other libraries sent to us 9,499 requests of which we were able to supply 95%. Alberta's institutions requested 2,943 of these; Saskatchewan's, 940; and Manitoba's, 673; collectively libraries of the Prairie region accounted for nearly half of the incoming requests. Over 13,000 messages were received or transmitted on the Library's telex unit. The University of British Columbia continues to be the principal supplier of material followed quite closely by the University of Toronto. For the second year the Department of Romance Languages submitted the largest number of requests for interlibrary loans.

Micromaterials Reading Room

Miss Margaret Salmond summarizes the year as one of considerable growth in the micromaterial collection and a small increase in the use of the area. Fewer titles were added than last year but more microfilm reels since many long back-files of Canadian newspapers were purchased. The number of microfilm reels received was 7,614 which is more than double the number. Only 886 microcards were added as compared to 6,734 thus reflecting the shift of most publishers to microfiche. The number of microfiche added was 13,141, more than twice



An inspection of the new Rutherford Library.

the previous year's acquisitions. The total quantity of micro-material in all forms added was 21,641 in 844 titles.

The busy months in the reading area were October, November, February, and March, when there were more than 600 users per month, and when all reading machines were in use much of the time. In four years the use of the reading area has doubled to 4,586.

Copying from microfilm decreased since users preferred the xerox microprinter.

RUTHERFORD UNDERGRADUATE LIBRARY

Mrs. Margaret Farnell writes that even though the new library building in front of the Rutherford Undergraduate Library (Rutherford II across a galleria) to some extent darkened the great reading hall, students continued to crowd in. The total circulation for the Undergraduate Library was 214,784, an increase of 8%. The use of the open shelf collection was actually down by 16% but this was compensated for by the 41% increase in the use of the Reserve Collection.

The great increase in the use of reserve books can partially be explained because the comparison is with the previous year when the early phases of the construction of Rutherford II caused serious dislocation in the service of the Reserve Reading Room. Some 6,600 books and over 6,000 pamphlets were placed on reserve for 609 courses. Many professors who have utilized the reserve service for their students will be sorry that Mrs. Hanna Bednarski has taken another position within the library system. For a decade she responded each autumn to the challenges of placing scores of books on reserve on short order, sometimes receiving a list at the same time as students and had to win the race to the general shelves if she were to sequester the books for the Reserve collection.

The reference service in the Undergraduate Library had to be curtailed with the transfer of one librarian to the Periodicals Department in connection with the automation project. Only 3,200 reference questions were answered.

The Undergraduate staff were heavily involved in the autumn freshman orientation programme. Some 3,080 students viewed the presentation on how to use the library, while another 2,675 freshmen students toured the Undergraduate Library.

For the first time the University held a Spring Session during which the circulation from the open shelf collection equalled that of Summer School.

During the year the arrangement to lend books to Grant McEwan Community College continued in operation.

GENERAL SCIENCES LIBRARY

Mrs. Emma MacDonald, General Science Librarian, quotes as follows:

"Scientific and technical literature rolls off the presses at the rate of 60 million pages per year . . . By the time a child born today is 50 years old, 97% of everything known in the world will have been learned since the time he was born." This is an unhappy prognosis for the future of science libraries and their space problems. Eutrophication of the collection does not disturb the science user; nor is he interested in having his information in microform."

The Library added 5,358 monographs and 8,298 new documents, 1,428 new standards and 7,436 back volumes of periodicals to its General Sciences collection. The total acquisition was 27,930 volumes, while 461 new periodical subscriptions were placed.

As recorded earlier the small Engineering Reading Room was closed.

The orientation and instruction programme followed the normal pattern: numerous individual instruction sessions, and 35 library instruction tours to graduate students and faculty. The department answered 21,485 reference questions (not including casual and directional queries) and conducted 355 literature searches. The staff continued checking relevant bibliographies and second-hand catalogues for desiderata.

One member of the department attended the National Science Library's course for CAN/SDI editors held in Ottawa. Faculty interest in this service continues at the same minimum level, and with only slight interest being shown in the Calgary COMPENDEX service.

No new bibliographies were prepared, the quarterly up-dating of the computer-produced list of science periodicals being given priority, with over 2,000 additions and changes being sent to the Systems Department for inclusion in this list.

To commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Department of Entomology, the articles by Dr. E. H. Strickland, first chairman of the department, were collected, xeroxed, and bound in three volumes. The library staff also set up attractive displays commemorating the golden anniversary of Entomology for the Symposium on the Biting Fly.

Physical Sciences Reading Room

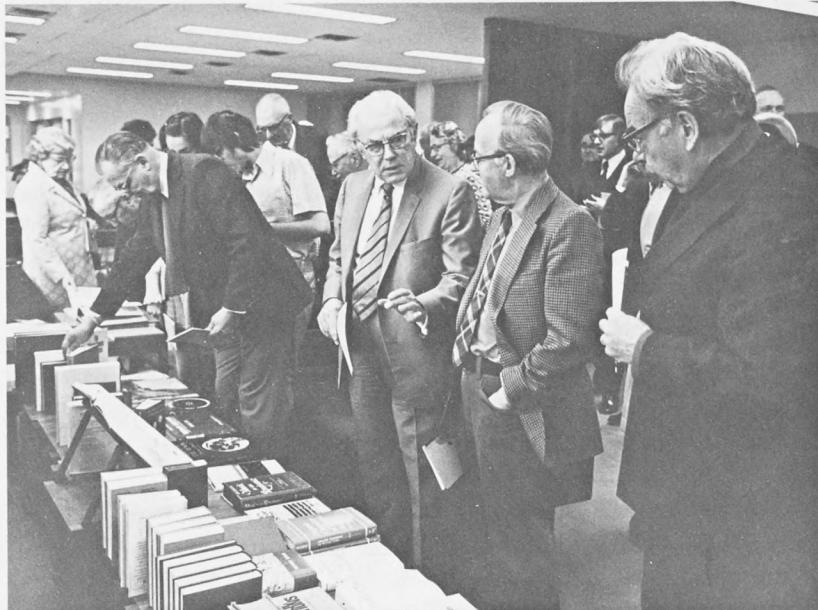
The Physical Sciences Reading Room in the charge of Mrs. Teresa McWilliams serves faculty and students in Chemistry and Physics. During the year 1,294 new books and added copies and 1,073 unbound volumes of periodicals were received in the collection. Subscriptions were placed for 49 new periodical titles, bringing the total number of current subscriptions to 660. Books sent on loan to the Computing Science Reading Room totalled 305.

For financial reasons the Reading Room was not open in the evenings during the session but some of the graduate students have keys. The external circulation was 9,941, internal use 46,169. The number of recall notices decreased by 800.

Mathematics Reading Room

The Mathematics Reading Room added 1,605 volumes to its collection, and placed 22 new subscriptions to mathematical journals.

The external circulation of 7,977 was a decrease of 14.5%, but this was compensated for by heavier internal use, 15,593, a percentage increase of 16.2%. With a smaller external circulation the recall notices decreased by 490. As an economy measure the reading room was closed evenings thus eliminating the cost of part-time help. The University was again a centre for a mathematics summer research institute, and also sponsored a Conference on the Stochastic Ordinary Differential Equation. Mr. Masood Ahmad, Supervisor of the Reading Room, comments that visiting mathematicians expressed pleasure at the library facility being so conveniently located and at the excellence of the collection.



Presentation by the Friends of the University in honour of 20 professors emeriti.

MEDICAL SCIENCES LIBRARY

The Medical Sciences Library added 3,727 books and 3,127 bound periodical volumes to bring the collection total to 81,444. The Library placed subscriptions to an additional 126 serial titles, but this was offset in part by the demise of 55 other serials. The number of current serials received is 2,636. Approximately \$60,000 was spent from departmental faculty allocations on books and back files of periodicals, while another \$37,928 was spent on material received on blanket orders; these sums were exclusive of the expenditures on current subscriptions and binding.

Miss Phyllis Russell, Medical Librarian, reports that in reference service the staff answered 14,040 questions, 920 of them involving lengthy research. The total questions answered represented a 16% increase. The staff spent the equivalent of 96 work days doing literature searches for medical faculty and practitioners. Four Medlar searches were submitted but no profiles were developed for the CAN/SDT service. Although these computerized services have been well publicized by the Library few persons take advantage of them. Library orientation was given to students in all the health sciences faculties, and a letter and information guide on the Medical Sciences Library was sent to 22 new faculty members.

The Medical Sciences Library circulated 44,547 volumes, a decrease of 2.28%. In addition, from the reserve shelves another 8,944 books were circulated externally, 12,732 internally. The service to hospital libraries was 3,434 volumes sent to the John W. Scott Library, and 1,646 to other city hospital libraries.

In its outreach programme the staff gave nine lectures on the basic principles of organization and administration of hospital libraries to medical records students at the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology. The Medical Librarian also acted as consultant to both the Charles Camstell Hospital Library and to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta.

In the summer of 1972 under the auspices of the Edmonton Regional Conference of the Alberta Hospital Association a survey of local hospital libraries was made by Mrs. B. Robinow, Health Sciences Librarian, McMaster University. The John W. Scott Library in the University Hospital was criticized because of its crowded condition and for this reason ingress was limited to physicians when there was an obvious need for access by other health science personnel.

Effective January 1, 1973, the Library entered into a new financial arrangement whereby support is based on a per unit cost for reference work, xeroxing, interlibrary loans, etc., plus an annual charge for use of the collection.

John W. Scott Library

The John W. Scott Library in the University Hospital contains 1,523 bound volumes and receives 273 journals; as stated above the collection is augmented by volumes sent from the Medical Sciences Library through a delivery service. The total external circulation was 10,506, an increase of 1.4%, while the internal use of the collection was 3½ times the figure for external circulation.

LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library spent its second year in the attractive facilities in the Law Centre. The Faculty of Law reached its quota of 500 students and the Library experienced pressure on seating, particularly as there was some competition from non-law students.

Professor Peter Freeman, the Law Librarian, reports that during the year the Library added 6,874 volumes and 10,212 government documents broken down as follows: 3,361 texts, 1,074 periodical volumes, 1,269 report volumes, and 1,171 statute and code volumes. The Library acquired the CIS serial set and the Micro media profile set of government documents. The microfilm collection is increasing with particular emphasis on older materials of a research nature, as for example the United States Pre-Reporter reports and pre-1865 English reports. In current subscriptions a difficulty is keeping up with the increasing number of law reviews as well as new commercial legal periodicals. The broadening interest of legal research into non-law areas is slowly changing the complexion of all law libraries. The collection of primary materials from areas other than Canada is receiving greater use both inside and outside the University.

The Law Library circulated externally 6,941 volumes, and internally nearly ten times as many, 66,324. The agreement with the Law Society of Alberta was extended for another year; hopefully more use will be made of it by lawyers in smaller centres.

The reference staff answered 1,031 long questions, and 2,245 short ones.

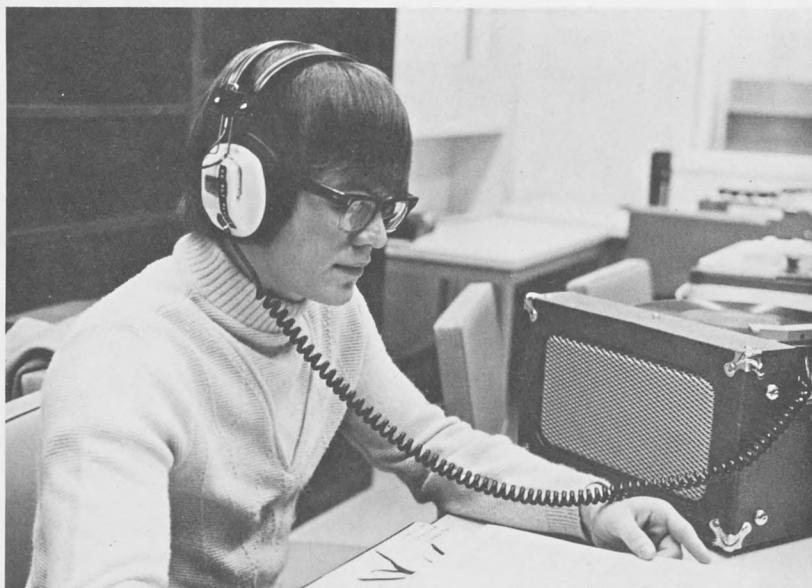
From May 17 to 19, 1972 the Law Library and its staff played host to the Canadian Association of Law Librarians.

EDUCATION LIBRARY

Mr. Dwain Weese reports that the Education Library had a year of steady progress, as it further developed services and continued to build a balanced collection in an attempt to truly operate as an information resource centre.

The collection did not grow at the same rate as in previous years. 4,533 volumes were added to the pedagogical collection, the total representing a 5.9% increase. The book collection is now 125,837 volumes. The Library's collection of curriculum resource material grew significantly during the year with the number of items in this collection totalling 130,062, representing 14,812 titles. The greatest number of holdings is in filmstrips, followed by filmloops. The Library received 1,024 current periodical subscriptions of which 73 were duplicate subscriptions. The slight increase received was offset by the cessation of publication of 17 titles, and another 11 had been superseded by new titles. The collection of Educational Research Information Centre (ERIC) documents continued to increase at a steady rate with approximately 26,525 sheets of fiche added, bringing the total to 102,974, representing 61,141 document titles. The collection of microfilm grew to 4,814 reels, of which 846 were added during the year.

The work of Reference and Information Services was considerably increased, as a result of a greater demand from users. A total of 27,237 reference questions were recorded this year compared to 23,407 questions last year, an increase of 14%. The questions recorded may be analyzed as follows: 23,119 (85%) were quick reference and directional in nature; 4,118 (15%) were questions which involved instruction in the use of indexes, bibliographies, card catalogues, and/or long reference questions involving the searching of several reference sources.



Curriculum Laboratory, Education Library.

While the Library's resources are by no means self-sufficient, it is gratifying to note that for the second consecutive year loans from other libraries decreased, this time from 306 to 98. The Education Library continued to be one of the most heavily used service points accounting for 28.34% of the total circulation in the library system.

The Technical Services Section of the Education Library continued to be responsible for catalogue maintenance; orders and corrections, and audiovisual cataloguing and labelling. A total of 96,140 card sets were filed; 5,856 orders for book and audiovisual materials were requested; and 2,583 new items were catalogued, requiring 28,622 items to be labelled. The overall impression seemed to be a decline in statistics, but despite limited and/or new staff, much was accomplished; although even more remains to be done.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DEPARTMENT

Since the resignation of Mr. Brian McMullin the Special Collections Department has been under the management of Miss Yvonne Fenton. The Collection was enriched by many interesting additions, mainly as a result of purchases from teaching department funds, but also by ordering from Special Collection allocations. The Library continues to fill gaps in collections of Bunyan, Milton, Blake, Dickens, Yeats, Lawrence, Joyce, and Eliot, though with some of these authors the gaps are now reduced to the very rare items. Selection book by book in such limited fields requires much time, patience and bibliographical exactitude.

An especially noteworthy acquisition was a second edition of Bunyan's *Holy War* 1684 which is believed to be a piracy. Also obtained were Young's *Night Thoughts*, 1797, with Blake's illustrations, hand-coloured, and with a superb inlaid binding, and two works printed by Robert Estienne. These latter were Dubois' *In linguam gallicam isagoge*, 1531 and the Greek New Testament in Paris in 1550 from Garamond type. The Library also obtained through auction at Sotheby's in London Milton's *Paradise Lost*, second edition, 1674. Subsequently our agent informed us that the volume was one of a number of early books stolen from a cathedral library. The book thief had been apprehended, and the book has been returned.

This department is the depository of The University of Alberta theses, which are increasing at the rate of 600 per year. They are non-circulating, and account for 40% of the use of material in the reading room.

The backlog of uncatalogued material intended for Special Collections has remained static at over 4,800 volumes; the Cataloguing Department has not the staff to tackle these. Special Collections are

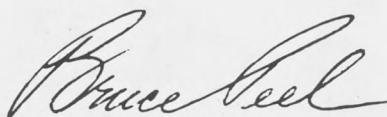
responsible for organizing and rendering accessible various groups of material which cannot receive conventional processing, and this year removed some of these materials from limbo. The accumulated broadsides were unrolled and flattened and stored in map cases. Seventy manuscripts were catalogued so that they could appear in the Canada Union List of Manuscripts, an enlarged issue being prepared by the Public Archives of Canada. The Left Book Club publications were given author-title listing. The Oblate Mission Archives were boxed and shelved. A collection of Canadian dramatic ephemera was sorted and listed. Two boxfuls of CCF papers were dealt with on receipt. A further aid to the reference service was the creation of a chronological file by imprint date of all pre-1800 publications, and of pre-1900 Canadian imprints.

UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Mr. James Parker writes: "Archives are documents preserved for research and administrative use after their initial usefulness has been fulfilled. A university archivist endeavours to select those documents which will most effectively describe the development of an academic community.

Two major records groups are kept, university records and personal manuscripts. University records are assigned to record groups which are similar to the call numbers on a book. Over forty record groups and fifty manuscript units are represented in the archives. During the year 219 accessions were received and 152 inventories prepared. A *Guide to the President's papers: Robert Charles Wallace, 1928-36* was published.

A comparison of the number of reference enquiries for the past four years indicates the increased use of the Archives: 1969/70 - 195; 1970/71 - 280; 1971/72 - 388; 1972/73 - 581. While the majority of requests are from faculty members and graduate students, the increased number of University departments now storing inactive files has meant an attendant increase in administrative enquiries."

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bruce Heel".

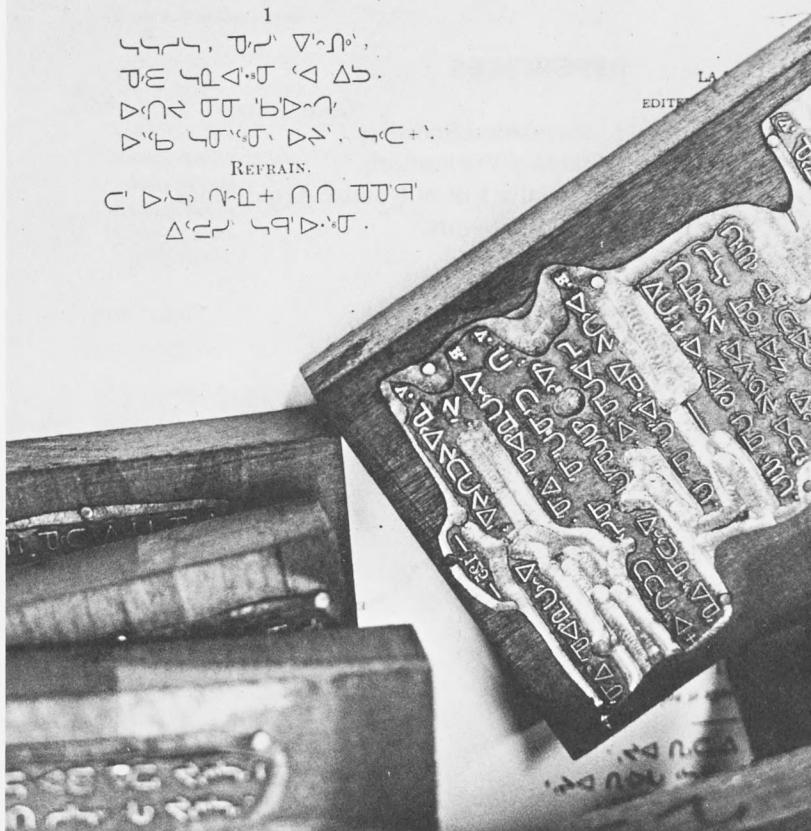
Librarian to the University

AIR: *Quelle nouvelle et sainte ardeur.*

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REFRAIN.

סְבִּירָה + עַדְעַד



Original printing blocks in Montagnaise issued in Edmonton in 1934 by La Surviviance.

APPENDICES

1. Circulation Statistics.
2. Library Publications.
3. Selective List of Notable Acquisitions.
4. List of Donors.

EXTERNAL STATISTICS 1972-73

	1971-72	1972-73	Inc/Dec	% of 1972-73 Total
CAMERON LIBRARY				
Humanities & Social Sciences (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th floors)	308,095	294,857	-4.3	30.55
General Sciences (4th floor)	77,256	92,725	+20.0	9.60
Medical Sciences (5th floor)	45,590	44,547	-2.3	4.62
Periodicals	5,958	4,445	-25.3	.46
Reserve Reading Room	383	Closed	—	—
Special Collections	828	639	-22.8	.07
SUB TOTAL	438,110	437,213	- .2	45.30
EDUCATION LIBRARY				
Main Circulation	184,357	154,638	-16.1	16.02
Curriculum Lab.	50,578	70,975	+40.3	7.35
Reserve Reading Room	55,570	47,957	-13.6	4.97
SUB TOTAL	290,505	273,570	- 5.83	28.34
UNDERGRADUATE LIBRARY				
Main Circulation	124,340	104,007	-16.3	10.78
Reserve Reading Room	71,307	101,103	+41.7	10.47
Library Science Reading Room	2,926	3,454	+18.0	.36
*Library Science Reserve Room	—	6,220	—	.64
SUB TOTAL	198,573	214,784	+ 8.16	22.25
DOCUMENTS	6,314	4,272	-32.3	.44
LAW LIBRARY	6,808	6,941	+ 1.9	.72
ENGINEERING LIBRARY	2,748	Closed		
JOHN W. SCOTT LIBRARY	10,354	10,506	+ 1.4	1.09
MATHEMATICS LIBRARY	9,335	7,977	-14.5	.83
PHYSICAL EDUCATION				
LIBRARY	17,287	Closed		
PHYSICAL SCIENCE				
LIBRARY	9,560	9,941	+ 3.9	1.03
SUB TOTAL	62,456	39,637	-37.0	4.11
TOTAL	989,594	965,204	-2%	100.00

* The Library Science Reserve Room has only kept statistics from August 1972.

LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS

ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS, Nos. 19-24.
LIBRARY STAFF BULLETIN, No. 3.
REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN, 1971-72.

GENERAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT

PERIODICALS RECEIVED IN GENERAL SCIENCES, ENGINEERING, MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES LIBRARIES, AND THE COMPUTING SCIENCE DEPARTMENT. (Updated quarterly) Edited by Mrs. I. Raletich and General Sciences Dept. (A computerized print-out).

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

A CHECK LIST OF ATLASES HOUSED IN THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (22 pp.) (No. 6, August 1972) Prepared by Gordon Miller.

A CHECK LIST OF REFERENCE MATERIALS FOR THE STUDY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE (14 pp.) (No. 7, August 1972) prepared by Sylvia Ransom.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA LIBRARIES—A LIST OF HOLDINGS Revised, 1972 by Margaret Salmon.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS (Monthly) Edited by Sylvia Ransom.

A GUIDE TO THE USE OF YOUR LIBRARY (16 pp.).

HOW TO FIND A BOOK IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA LIBRARY (Fold-out)

MEDICAL SCIENCES LIBRARY

A SELECT LIST OF DENTAL REFERENCE SOURCES. Revised, March 1972, by Margaret Swanson and Elizabeth Johnson.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA THESES (29 pp.) (1972 Fall)

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA THESES (Supplement 5 pp.) (1972 Fall).

UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

GUIDE TO THE PRESIDENT'S PAPERS: ROBERT CHARLES WALLACE, 1928-1936 (26 pp.) (Spring 1973) Prepared by James Parker.

DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORIES—RECORD GROUPS; DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORIES—MANUSCRIPT GROUPS (In the Annual Report of the University Archivist) (Spring 1973).

SELECTIVE LIST OF NOTABLE ACQUISITIONS

Monographs and Sets

American archives: consisting of a collection of authentick records, state papers, debates, and letters and other notices of public affairs . . . By Peter Force. Washington, 1837-53 (Reprint, New York, Johnson, 1972) 9 vols.

Archives de la linguistique française. Collection de documents . . .
1500-1900, micro-réédités . . . Paris, Centre Nationale de la
Recherche Scientifique, 1972-73.

Arnaud François, Variétés littéraires ou Recueil de pièces, tant originales que traduites, concernant la philosophie, la littérature et les arts. [Par] François Arnaud [et] Jean-Baptiste Suard. Nouv. éd. corrigé et augm. Paris, 1804. (Reprint, Genève, Slatkine Reprints, 1969) 4 vols.

Beethoven, Ludwig van. Autograph miscellany from circa 1786 to 1799: British Museum Additional Manuscript 29801, ff. 39-162 (The Kafka sketchbook); edited by Joseph Kerman. London, British Museum, 1970. 2 vols.

Bible. N. T. Gospels. Latin. Book of Kells. Evangeliorum quattuor Codex Cenannensis. Prolegomenis auxerunt . . . Ernestus Henricus Alton [et] Petrus Meyer. Bernae, Urs Graf, 1950-51. 3 vols. "No. 36 of a limited edition of 500 copies".

Boucher de La Richarderie, Gilles. Bibliothèque universelle des voyages. Paris, 1808. (Reprint, Genève, Slatkine, 1970) 6 vols.

Bulgarin, Faddei Venediktovich. Vospominaniâ; otryvki iz vidiennago, slyshannago i ispytannago v zhizni. Sanktpeterburg, Izd. M.D. Ol'khina, 1846-49. 6 vols.

The Chicago Afro-American union analytic catalog: an index to materials on the Afro-American in the principal libraries of Chicago. Boston, G. K. Hall, 1972. 5 vols.

Corneille, Thomas. Le dictionnaire des arts et des sciences. Paris, 1694-5. (Reprint, Genève, Slatkine Reprints, 1968) 2 vols.

Deharveng, Joseph. Corrigeons-nous! recreation philologiques et grammaticales. Bruxelles, Editions de La Jeunesse [1922] -28. 6 vols.

Desjardins, Ernest Emile Antoine. Géographie historique et administrative de la Gaule romaine. Paris, 1876-93. (Reprint, Bruxelles, Culture et civilisation, 1968) 4 vols.

Documentos historicos mexicanos; obra commemorativa del primer centenario de la independencia de Mexico, . . . bajo la dirección de Genaro García. Mexico, 1910. (Reprint, Nendeln/Liechtenstein, Kraus, 1971) 7 vols.

Givanel Mas, Juan. Bibliografia catalana: premsa, materials alegats per Joan Givanel i Mas. Barcelona, 1931-37. 3 vols. "Limited to 500 copies".

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